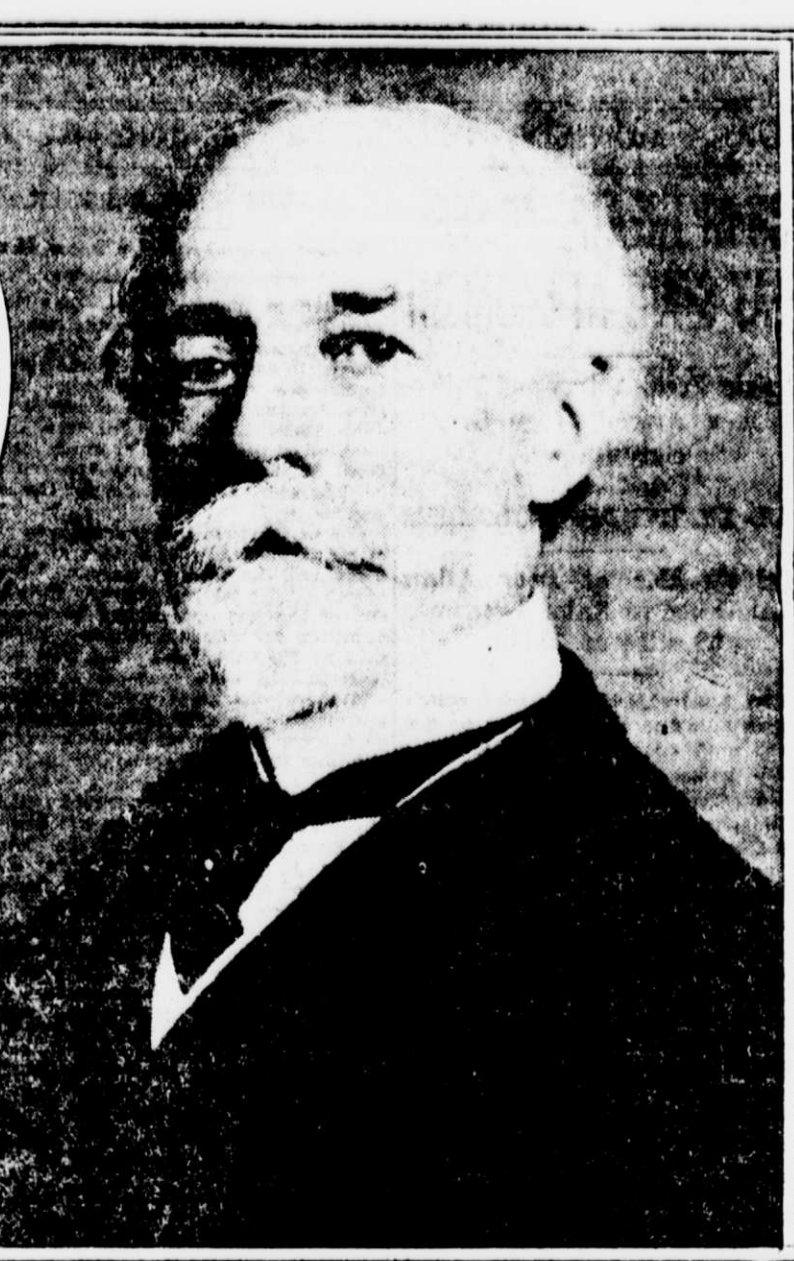
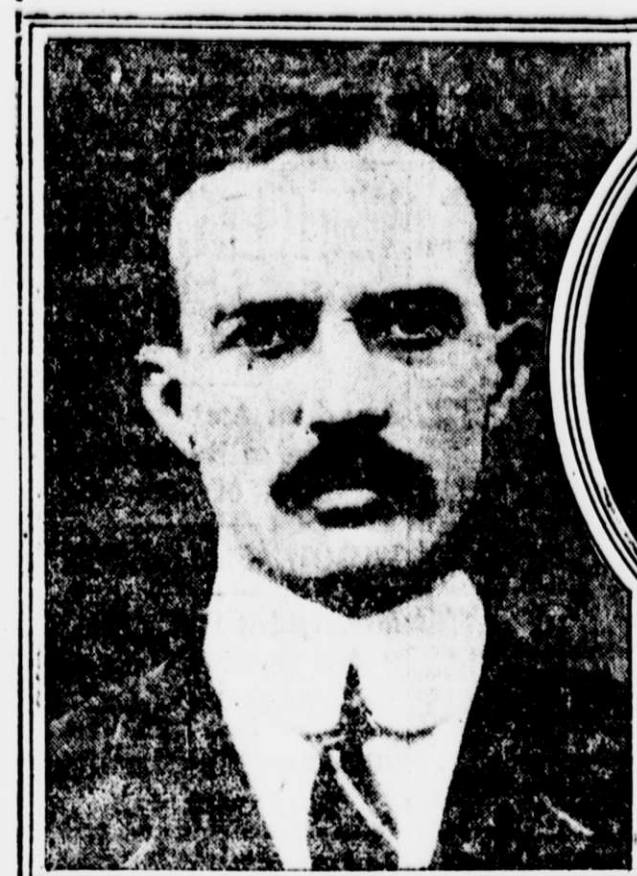


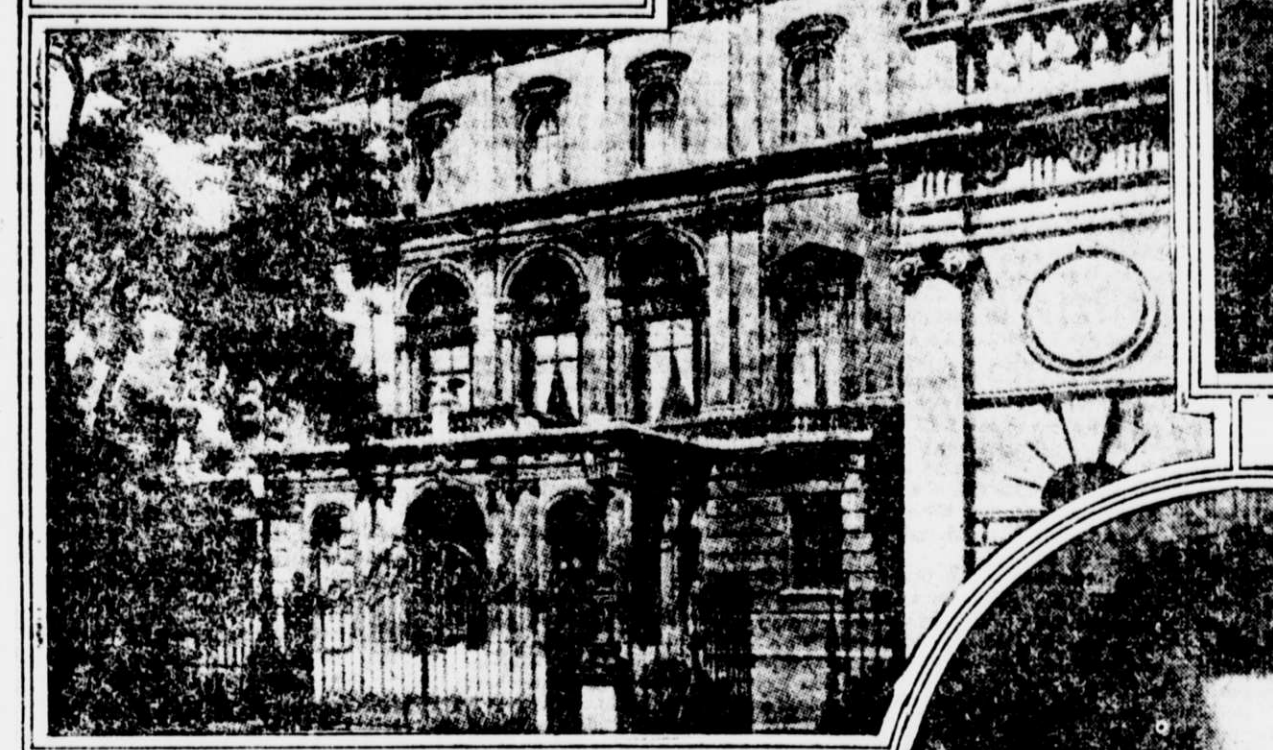
THE DEAD AMBASSADOR, MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY AND HIS LONDON HOME



Ogden Mills Reid

The Hon. Mrs. John Ward, Daughter of Whitelaw Reid.

Whitelaw Reid.



Dorchester House, Mr. Reid's Residence in Park Lane, London.



Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

PHOTO BY CURTIS BELL

A SHOCK TO WASHINGTON.

Prominent Men Pay Tribute to the Late Ambassador.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Government officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps were shocked today over the news of Ambassador Reid's sudden death. President Taft learned of the Ambassador's death before going to church this morning. Shortly afterward this cablegram was received at the White House from King George V:

The President of the United States of America, Washington.

It is with the deepest sorrow that I have to inform you of the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid at noon today. As your Ambassador in this country his loss will be sincerely deplored, while personally I shall mourn for an old friend of many years standing for whom I had the warmest regard and respect. The Queen and I sympathize most warmly with Mrs. Whitelaw Reid in her heavy sorrow.

GEORGE V.

Mr. Taft sent this response:

His Majesty King George V., Buckingham Palace, London.

Your Majesty's sad news of the death of Mr. Whitelaw Reid has just reached me. Mr. Reid's death is a loss to both countries, for his services as Ambassador were exceptional in the degree of friendship that he secured between them through his own personality. His intimate knowledge of both countries, his profound respect and love for England, entirely consistent with the highest loyalty on his part to this country, gave him a unique influence for good in his great station. I sincerely thank your Majesty for your message and your expression of sympathy.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The President sent this personal message to Mrs. Reid:

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, London.

Mrs. Taft and I extend to you our deepest sympathy in your great sorrow. The country has lost a great and loyal public servant. Mr. Reid's death ends one of the most notable of the careers of the great men who have represented this nation in London. He has exercised a personal influence that was exceptional in maintaining the close friendship of the two countries and he has been successful in a remarkable degree in the two very heavy branches of his duty, the one of pure diplomacy and the other, the offering to the thousands of Americans who have frequented London during his incumbency a friendly hospitality that made all of them feel at home. We hope that the thought of the great name he leaves will in time mitigate your grief.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Commenting on the death of Ambassador Reid, Secretary of the Navy Meyer said: "I am greatly grieved to learn of Mr. Reid's death. I had supposed and hoped he was merely suffering from a severe cold. He filled the post of Ambassador to Great Britain with real ability that reflected not only upon himself but upon his country. His death is a genuine loss to the United States."

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said: "Mr. Reid's death removes one of the old time journalists who have been associated with the best in American journalism since the civil war as well as the figure of a statesman and public officer who has occupied very important positions. He had made a charming impression on all Americans who had come in contact with him since he had been Ambassador at London by his hospitality and courtesy to them. In that way he was representative of the best traditions of our service there. His loss will be deeply felt."

Attorney-General Wickham said: "Mr. Reid's death removes a very striking figure from American political life. He combined in a striking way the literary, social and statesmanlike qualities of an unusual character. Distinctly American in his thought, he

none the less thoroughly appreciated all that was best in European life. He was a lifelong consistent Republican and his political associates will share in an especially acute degree the sense of loss which is common to all Americans."

Ambassador Reid's body probably will be brought to this country on a war vessel if this arrangement is satisfactory to the widow. The remains of Lord Pauncefote, former British Ambassador to this country, who died here on May 24, 1907, were sent to England on the cruiser Brooklyn. A year or so ago the body of Joseph Nibbel, former Brazilian Ambassador here, was also taken to Brazil on an American war vessel. It is probable that a British warship will be placed at the disposal of Ambassador Reid's family to bring the body to this country.

It is believed here that President Taft will appoint a new Ambassador at once because of the important negotiations over the Panama Canal dispute now pending between the two Governments.

John Hays Hammond, the mining engineer and close personal friend of President Taft, is mentioned as the most probable choice for the post. Mr. Hammond was the special representative of the United States Government at the coronation of King George last year, and it is believed here that Mr. Taft will name Mr. Hammond for the London Embassy for the few months remaining of the present Administration.

WHITELAW REID A MAN OF MANY ATTAINMENTS

Served as War Correspondent, Editor, Author and Ambassador.

A NATIVE OF XENIA, OHIO

He Had Been in London Since 1905, Where He Entertained Lavishly.

SEVERE BLOW TO ROOSEVELT.

Daughter Awakens Colonel to Tell of Ambassador's Death.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Dec. 15.—Col. Roosevelt arrived home shortly before noon today from a trip. After dinner he complained of feeling tired and said he would retire.

When a reporter went to Sagamore Hill this evening to get a statement concerning the death of Whitelaw Reid, he was met by Miss Roosevelt, who said that her father had retired and she did not care to disturb him.

When told that Whitelaw Reid had died, Miss Roosevelt went to her father's room and in about ten minutes returned and said that her father was deeply concerned over the death of Mr. Reid, that he had known Mr. Reid intimately for many years and the news of his death was a severe blow to him.

She said her father would say nothing more at this time, but that he would probably make a statement to-morrow.

MESSAGE FROM GOV. DIX.

Sends His Condolences to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid.

ALBANY, Dec. 15.—Gov. Dix to-night sent the following cablegram to Mrs. Whitelaw Reid:

Every citizen of this State mourns with you Ambassador Reid embodied all the attributes of a noble Christian gentleman, an honorable and honored citizen. Mr. Dix and I grieve with you and tender our heartfelt sympathy to you and your family.

GAELIC ADDRESS TO CARDINAL.

Society Hears It Read and Listens to Poems and Songs.

At a gathering of members of the New York Gaelic Society at 222 West Forty-sixth street last night, Michael P. Clynos read an address in Gaelic which the society will present to Cardinal Farley to-night. The address is highly illumined.

George O'Hanlon read a paper on the history of the Gaelic language. Mrs. Teresa Brayton recited poems from her new book, "The Song of the Dawn," and Edward O'Mahoney sang Irish songs. Michael Fox, the president, was in the chair.

Whitelaw Reid had been the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James since the beginning of President Roosevelt's second administration in 1905. Previously he had become eminent as a journalist and a scholar and many honors had fallen to him in the course of a long and busy life.

He was born near Xenia, Ohio, on October 27, 1837. His father, Robert Charlton Reid, had married Marian Whitelaw Ronalds, a descendant of the Clan Ronalds of the Highlands of Scotland. His paternal grandfather, also of Scottish blood, came to this country about the close of the eighteenth century and settled in Kentucky. In 1800 the grandfather crossed the Ohio River and negotiated for land on the present site of Cincinnati, but there was a condition of sale which required him to run a ferryboat on Sundays, so the stern old Covenanters abandoned a property which would be worth millions to-day and moved to Greene county, becoming one of the early settlers of Xenia.

Whitelaw Reid's parents were poor. A kinsman, Dr. Hugh McMillan, a rigid Scotch Covenanters, undertook to fit the future editor and Ambassador for college. Dr. McMillan was a trustee of Miami University and principal of the Xenia Academy, a fine preparatory school of the time. Under Dr. McMillan's instruction the pale, slender nephew was so well schooled in Latin that at the age of fifteen he entered Miami University as a sophomore, ranking as a Latinist with the students in the upper classes. This was in 1853. In 1856 Whitelaw Reid was graduated with scientific honors. He became principal of the graded schools in South Charleston, Ohio, and most of his pupils were older than himself. Here he taught French, Latin and the higher mathematics, confirming his own knowledge and acquiring a culture which was manifested throughout his career. He was thrifty and managed to save enough money to repay his father for the cost of his education. He had enough besides to buy the

Nenia News. He was minded early in his career to become a journalist. As editor of the *Nenia* he attracted the attention of the leaders of the young Republican party in his State. He made speeches for Fremont in 1856 and wrote political articles which had real influence. Four years later he advocated the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and was a powerful spokesman in Mr. Lincoln's campaign.

Mr. Reid was not content with the opportunities offered him in Xenia. He moved to Cincinnati and became the city editor of the *Gazette* of that city. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the staff of Gen. Morris in West Virginia and later the staff of Gen. Rosecrans. He also acted as war correspondent for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing over the non de plume "Auntie." His descriptions of campaigns and battles, particularly his report of the Battle of Gettysburg, attracted widespread attention because of their clearness and accuracy. It was in these early days that Mr. Reid made the acquaintance of and became a comrade of John Hay, then one of President Lincoln's secretaries, of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the poet, and of William Dean Howells, the novelist, and many other young men who became famous.

Fairly established as a journalist of much promise Mr. Reid was fortunate enough to arrive at Pittsburgh Landing in advance of the great battle that was fought there. He was ill at the time, but as left a sick bed and witnessed the battle of Shiloh from its start to its finish, the only correspondent who saw it all. It was his account of this battle that stamped him as a correspondent of the first rank. His ten column story in the Cincinnati *Gazette* was widely copied. He ceased to be a war correspondent after he and his fellow correspondents had a disagreement with Gen. Halleck after the siege of Corinth, and withdrew from the military lines.

In 1862 he became the correspondent of the *Gazette* at Washington and at about the same time purchased an interest in the newspaper. His share of the profits for the first year laid the foundations of his fortune. He distinguished himself as a Washington correspondent and there attracted the notice of Horace Greeley, then perhaps at the top of his fame as the editor of the *Tribune*. He declined at the time several invitations on the part of Mr. Greeley to join the staff of the *Tribune*.

It was in 1865 after a visit to the South that he made the first of his many contributions to literature. It was entitled "After the War: a Southern Tour." The next year Mr. Reid tried cotton planting in the South, but worms destroyed much of the crop and he withdrew from the venture somewhat richer in business experience if not in money. His next book also, "Ohio in the War," he resumed his duties as a leader writer on the *Gazette*.

On the impeachment of President Johnson Mr. Reid went to Washington and carefully reported the proceedings. In summer Horace Greeley persuaded Mr. Reid to accept a place on the editorial staff of the *Tribune*. His post was leading editorial writer, with a salary next to Mr. Greeley's. He was responsible only to Mr. Greeley. He wrote many of the leaders throughout the campaign that resulted in the election of Grant. A difficulty between the publishers of the *Tribune* and the managing editor led to Mr. Reid's advancement to the managing editor's chair. In this position he retained the affection and confidence of Mr. Greeley and did much to increase the prestige of the *Tribune*. By a bold expenditure in 1870 Mr. Reid and the *Tribune* covered thoroughly the Franco-Prussian war and from that time, with full power to do so, gradually reorganized and strengthened the news staff of the *Tribune*.

In 1872, after the nomination of Mr. Greeley for President, Mr. Reid was made editor in chief of the *Tribune*. After Mr. Greeley's defeat and retirement from active life Mr. Reid, on the strength of his reputation as a successful editor and newspaper manager, borrowed enough money to buy proprietary control of the paper. Then he spent himself to the task of making it pay. He worked sixteen hours a day, and within a year and a half the circulation and income of the *Tribune* were greater than before Mr. Greeley's disastrous political experiment. It was not long before Mr. Reid was able to pay back out of the earnings of the *Tribune* the money he had borrowed. From that time he was the absolute master of that paper's destiny. His



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NEW YORK SOLE AGENTS

ability and party services as a journalist were beginning to secure for him offers of high places in the diplomatic and government service. He began to engage in social activities.

In 1881 he married the daughter of D. Ogden Mills, a Californian of great wealth who moved to this city.

Mrs. Elizabeth Mills Reid and her brother, Ogden Mills, divided equally the immense estate of their father, an estate estimated to be worth at the time of Mr. Mills' death fully \$60,000,000. The results of the marriage were two children, Ogden Mills Reid, who recently succeeded his father in the active control of the *Tribune*, and Miss Jean Reid, who on June 23, 1908, became the wife of the Hon. John Hubert Ward of England. The marriage was one of the most brilliant of international weddings. Mrs. Ward is one of the most popular young women in fashionable society.

In 1878 President Hayes offered to make Mr. Reid Minister to Germany. The offer was declined. President Garfield renewed the offer, but Mr. Reid again declined. In 1878 he was made a regent of New York University, succeeding Gov. John A. Dix. In March, 1889, he became Minister to France. After securing the repeal of the French decree prohibiting the importation of American meats and negotiating reciprocity and extradition treaties he resigned his office and returned to this country in the spring of 1892. In the summer of that year he was nominated for Vice-President by the Republican

party, but suffered defeat along with his chief, Gen. Benjamin Harrison.

In 1897 Mr. Reid was appointed special ambassador to represent this country at the Queen's Jubilee in London. In 1898 he was a member of the commission which negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain. In 1902 he was made special ambassador to represent the President at the coronation of King Edward. In 1903 he became chancellor of the University of the State of New York. Early in 1904 he was made the American Ambassador to Great Britain. Mr. Reid's city home, where he entertained recently the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, was the mansion at 43 Madison avenue which was built by Henry Villard. It has a frontage of 200 feet and is one of the most sumptuous homes in America. His country home was Upper Farm, one of the largest and finest country estates in America. It is in Westchester county, about three miles from White Plains, and commands a magnificent view of Long Island Sound. It had been owned by Gen. Holiday and John Bouché, the shipbuilder.

Despite his great wealth and the luxury of his surroundings Mr. Reid was a man of simplicity. He was fond of social life and freely devoted his own means toward keeping up abroad a state which he thought becoming to the representative of this country. The embassy in London was Dorchester House, a splendid mansion in Park lane for which Mr. Reid was said to pay a rental of \$25,000 a year. There are few houses in London where entertainments can be given on such a lavish scale as at Dorchester House. The rental was twice Mr. Reid's salary as Ambassador. The King and the royal family were often guests there and also at West Park, Mr. Reid's country home, which he leased from the estate of Earl Cowper. Since his appointment to the Court of St. James's Mr. Reid and his family had played a leading part in court and exclusive social entertainments.

Among his many books and published addresses were "After the War, a Southern Tour," 1867; "Ohio in the War," 1868; "Schools of Journalism," 1874; "Newspaper Tendencies," 1874; "Green Hall Suggestions," 1881; introduction to English Edition of "The Gray's Memoirs," 1881; "Two Speeches at the Queen's Jubilee," 1887; "Some Consequences of the Last Treaty of Paris," 1899; "Our New Duties," 1899; "A Continental Union," 1900; "Our New Interests," 1900; "Problems of Expansion," 1900; "Monroe Doctrine," 1903; "Greatest Fact in Modern History," 1906; "How America Faced Its Educational Problem," 1906.

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Bath Robes—
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Slippers to match \$1 & \$1.50

Handkerchiefs—
Pure linen, fine quality, individual boxes containing one dozen \$2.75

Umbrellas—
Plain and silver mounted handles \$1 to \$10

Gloves—
For street, evening and motoring wear \$1 to \$10

Sweater Coats—
Angora wool—Special \$3.85
Values \$5 to \$8.

Mackinaws—
Bright plaids \$9 to \$12
Fur Lined Overcoats, Fur Motoring Coats, Storm Ulsters, Raincoats, Shawl Collar Overcoats, Fancy Waistcoats, Dress Clothes and Business Suits.

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